

of a single base mis-match between the probe oligonucleotide and the target sequence. Thus, reaction conditions can be chosen so as to exclude the hybridization of mismatched invader-directed cleavage probes thereby diminishing or even eliminating the cleavage of the probe. In an extension of this assay system, multiple cleavage probes, each possessing a separate reporter molecule (*i.e.*, a unique label), could also be used in a single cleavage reaction, to simultaneously probe for two or more variants in the same target region. The products of such a reaction would allow not only the detection of mutations which exist within a target molecule, but would also allow a determination of the relative concentrations of each sequence (*i.e.*, mutant and wild type or multiple different mutants) present within samples containing a mixture of target sequences. When provided in equal amounts, but in a vast excess (*e.g.*, at least a 100-fold molar excess; typically at least 1 pmole of each probe oligonucleotide would be used when the target sequence was present at about 10 fmoles or less) over the target and used in optimized conditions. As discussed above, any differences in the relative amounts of the target variants will not affect the kinetics of hybridization, so the amounts of cleavage of each probe will reflect the relative amounts of each variant present in the reaction.

The results shown in the example clearly demonstrate that the invader-directed cleavage reaction can be used to detect single base difference between target nucleic acids.

EXAMPLE 19

The Invader-Directed Cleavage Reaction Is Insensitive To Large Changes In Reaction Conditions

The results shown above demonstrated that the invader-directed cleavage reaction can be used for the detection of target nucleic acid sequences and that this assay can be used to detect single base difference between target nucleic acids. These results demonstrated that 5' nucleases (*e.g.*, Cleavase[®]BN, Cleavase[®] A/G, DNAPTaq, DNAPTth, DNAPTfl) could be used in conjunction with a pair of overlapping

oligonucleotides as an efficient way to recognize nucleic acid targets. In the experiments below it is demonstrated that invasive cleavage reaction is relatively insensitive to large changes in conditions thereby making the method suitable for practice in clinical laboratories.

5 The effects of varying the conditions of the cleavage reaction were examined for their effect(s) on the specificity of the invasive cleavage and the on the amount of signal accumulated in the course of the reaction. To compare variations in the cleavage reaction a "standard" invader cleavage reaction was first defined. In each instance, unless specifically stated to be otherwise, the indicated parameter of the reaction was varied, while the invariant aspects of a particular test were those of this standard reaction. The results of these tests are shown in Figures 42-51.

a) The Standard Invader-Directed Cleavage Reaction

10 The standard reaction was defined as comprising 1 fmole of M13mp18 single-stranded target DNA (New England Biolabs), 5 pmoles of the labeled probe oligonucleotide (SEQ ID NO:49), 10 pmole of the upstream invader oligonucleotide (SEQ ID NO:50) and 2 units of Cleavase® A/G in 10 µl of 10 mM MOPS, pH 7.5 with 100 mM KCl, 4 mM MnCl₂, and 0.05% each Tween-20 and Nonidet-P40. For each reaction, the buffers, salts and enzyme were combined in a volume of 5 µl; the DNAs (target and two oligonucleotides) were combined in 5 µl of dH₂O and overlaid with a drop of ChillOut® evaporation barrier (MJ Research). When multiple reactions were performed with the same reaction constituents, these formulations were expanded proportionally.

20 Unless otherwise stated, the sample tubes with the DNA mixtures were warmed to 61°C, and the reactions were started by the addition of 5 µl of the enzyme mixture. After 20 minutes at this temperature, the reactions were stopped by the addition of 8 µl of 95% formamide with 20 mM EDTA and 0.05% marker dyes. Samples were heated to 75°C for 2 minutes immediately before electrophoresis through a 20% acrylamide gel (19:1 cross-linked), with 7 M urea, in a buffer of 45 mM Tris-Borate, pH 8.3, 1.4 mM EDTA. The products of the reactions were visualized by the use of

an Hitachi FMBIO fluorescence imager. In each case, the uncut probe material was visible as an intense black band or blob, usually in the top half of the panel, while the desired products of invader specific cleavage were visible as one or two narrower black bands, usually in the bottom half of the panel. Under some reaction conditions, particularly those with elevated salt concentrations, a secondary cleavage product is also visible (thus generating a doublet). Ladders of lighter grey bands generally indicate either exonuclease nibbling of the probe oligonucleotide or heat-induced, non-specific breakage of the probe.

Figure 41 depicts the annealing of the probe and invader oligonucleotides to regions along the M13mp18 target molecule (the bottom strand). In Figure 41 only a 52 nucleotide portion of the M13mp18 molecule is shown; this 52 nucleotide sequence is listed in SEQ ID NO:42 (this sequence is identical in both M13mp18 and M13mp19). The probe oligonucleotide (top strand) contains a Cy3 amidite label at the 5' end; the sequence of the probe is 5'-AGAAAGGAAGGGAAGAAAGCGAAA GGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:49). The bold type indicates the presence of a modified base (2'-O-CH₃). Cy3 amidite (Pharmacia) is a indodicarbocyanine dye amidite which can be incorporated at any position during the synthesis of oligonucleotides; Cy3 fluoresces in the yellow region (excitation and emission maximum of 554 and 568 nm, respectively). The invader oligonucleotide (middle strand) has the following sequence: 5'-GCCGGCGAACGTGGCGAGAAAGGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:50).

b) KCl Titration

Figure 42 shows the results of varying the KCl concentration in combination with the use of 2 mM MnCl₂, in an otherwise standard reaction. The reactions were performed in duplicate for confirmation of observations; the reactions shown in lanes 1 and 2 contained no added KCl, lanes 3 and 4 contained KCl at 5 mM, lanes 5 and 6 contained 25 mM KCl, lanes 7 and 8 contained 50 mM KCl, lanes 9 and 10 contained 100 mM KCl and lanes 11 and 12 contained 200 mM KCl. These results show that the inclusion of KCl allows the generation of a specific cleavage product. While the strongest signal is observed at the 100 mM KCl concentration, the specificity of signal